BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.


## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]


Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.


### Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—Baltimore *American* of 15th, received here. Telegram from Chattanooga 13th.—No details of Gen. Negley's engagement at Dug Gap. From all that can be gathered the casualties were slight. Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Gen. Baird's division was also engaged. Large numbers of deserters come in daily. Three hundred of the 19th Tennessee Regiment came in in a body. Gen. Crittenden reported that he occupied Lafayette to-day, and army again concentrating.

*American* publishes diplomatic circular of Seward, the object of which is to remove prejudice abroad, which constitutes the basis of all, designedly or undesignedly, to impress this country in the policy of foreign relations.—He then gives a review of the military and naval events of the past twelve months to demonstrate that the rebellion is nearly crushed, and closes by saying "you may use the facts presented in this paper in such way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through a restoration of peace in America; that the quickest and shortest way to gain this desirable end is to withdraw support and favor from the insurgents, and leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

Telegram from Maine indicates a large gain for the Republican ticket. The report that the old Fort Sumter flag was captured with the assaulting party is contradicted. The old flag is still at New York. Voorhees, member of last Congress from Indiana, was seized on the railroad train near Terre Haute, Saturday, by soldiers of the 63d Indiana regiment, who attempted to hang him. He was rescued by officers. On Tuesday night a party of rebel guerrillas crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Seneca and helped themselves to horses and other property. On Friday the guerrillas captured Judge J. C. Underwood, near his residence on Occoquan. Numerous assassinations of French soldiers in Mexico. Peruvian Minister ordered to leave the country; also rumored that Corwin had been tendered his passport, but this is not confirmed. New ironclad *Tecumseh* was launched on Saturday at Jersey City.

*Arabia* brings European advices to the 6th.

London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that M. Chevalier's pamphlet on Mexican affairs is considered indicative of prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Napoleon. Paris *Pays* denies official character of the pamphlet. Earl Russell's reply to Emancipation Society's memorial remonstrating against the departure of rams built for the rebels is in tone of disapproval. He says nothing can be done without affidavits.

*Moniteur* says the *Florida* was only permitted to make indispensable repairs at Brest. The news of the bombardment of Charleston had further depressed the Confederate loan. Cotton market easier, though quotations unchanged.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 16.—Weather damp and misty today. Very little firing. Enemy still working hard on Morris Island.

### CAUSES OF STRAGGLING AND DESERTION.

There is much home truth in the following paragraphs, which we clip from an editorial article in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

One chief cause of straggling and desertion is the disgust and dissatisfaction the men in the ranks feel regarding the conduct of the men at home. Every man in the service, like the fox that had his tail cut in a trap, wants to see every man at home sent to the field, regardless of the stern necessity which absolutely requires many to remain at home. There is no sort of doubt that there is a very bad state of feeling existing in the army towards the men who stay at home, especially towards those who have put in substitutes and are now speculating on the necessities of the people, and those producers who hoard their grain, and meat, and forage for extortionate prices. The substitutes themselves have probably deserted in large numbers, but this, perhaps, may not be the fault of the system—certainly not the fault of the man who puts in a substitute, but mainly of the officers, high and low, who receive substitutes without due regard to the interest of the service.

But, after all, the main cause of so much absenteeism arises from not enforcing military law impartially, severely and continually, and this comes of putting politicians and such cattle in command. Almost every military Brigadier, Colonel, or even Captain, wants to be popular, God save, us with his men, because he hopes by their votes, after the war, or before its close, to obtain some civil office. Hence military law is a dead letter. If the government will do its whole duty fearlessly and impartially, command the utmost resources of the country so as adequately to supply the army's necessities, put capable men in administrative offices, and weed out the unmilitary politicians from the field, and if the people at home will earnestly do their part in a patriotic, self-sacrificing way, towards the soldiers and their needy families, the evil of desertion and straggling will be nearly cured, and we will have an effective army.

A CRACK NEW YORK REGIMENT.—There was a good deal of stir in New York among the upper ten when a regiment called the "Ironsides" was being raised. It was the subject of prayer for all the Beechers and Tyngs of Gotham, and, taken altogether, was the most genteel fanatical body of men that have gone into the war from that great city. The New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in an account of the capture of Brashear City, La., by the Confederates, gives the following firstrate notice of the impenetrable "Ironsides:"

A New York Regiment, the number of which I do not recollect, but known as the "Ironsides" regiment, is said to have behaved in the most cowardly manner, not making even the shadow of a fight. This regiment was sent out under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was considered the very pink of perfection in morality. They prayed and sang, and held persistently aloof from association with the common soldier and his vices, among which the shedding of blood may be enumerated. The *World* and *Herald* correspondents forgot to allude to the performance of this regiment in their reports of the affair.


# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. THURSDAY. SEPT. 17, 1863. NO. 246.


PROFANE SWEARING.—The desire without wishing to usurp clerical prerogatives, to call the attention of the army of the present day, to an order issued by the "Father of his country," in regard to the vulgar and degrading vice of profane swearing.

"Colonel Washington has observed that the men of his regiment are very profane and reprobate. He takes this opportunity to inform them of his great displeasure at such practices, and assures them that if they do not leave them off, they shall be severely punished. The officers are desired, if they hear any man swear, or make use of an oath or execration, to order the offender twenty-five lashes immediately, with a court martial. For a second offence he shall be more severely punished."

One would infer from the above that the officers in Washington's command were not expected to indulge in profane language. Certainly no man should be an officer, who is habitually guilty of such a mean and senseless vice. No wonder that young men, pure as innocence itself when they enter the army, come home to astonish their parents by strange utterances, when their superiors set the pernicious example. Officers should bear in mind that they are not only responsible for what is generally meant by the efficiency of their command, but that they are also responsible to a very great extent, for the moral condition of their men.—*Mississippian.*

ADMISSION OF WEAKNESS.—The New York *Tribune*, of the 25th ult., has the following in reference to the French conquest of Mexico:

"There are many who blame our Government for not bearding him (the Emperor) more promptly and fiercely, in view of his Mexican adventure. We nonconcur. We have a great and momentous war on our hands, which, for two years, has taxed all our energies. We have had no fleets nor armies to spare for operations in and around Mexico, and we think our Government has consulted its own dignity and the nation's interest by keeping silence. That silence has not been misinterpreted. Nobody believes our Government are reconciled or indifferent to the subjugation of Mexico by French arms, and a diplomatic protest, with nothing behind it, would have been a confession of impotence. Let us calmly bide our time."

**To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.**—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FRESH ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE GOODS AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE**

6,000 LBS. SODA ASH,
2,000 lbs Soda Chrystals,
2,000 lbs Bi. Carb. Soda,
2,500 lbs Brown Sugar,
10 Jars Carb. Ammonia,
1 case Spts. Nitre,
20 gals. Balsam Copaiba,
4 cases English calcined Magnesia,
300 lbs Printer's Ink, (best quality,)
300 lbs Black Pepper,
10 bbls Tanner's Oil,
1 gross Briar Root Pipes, Cigars,
18 dozen Dressing Combs,
Concentrated Lye. Claret Wine.
Epicac, Dover's Powder,
Sulph. Ether, Acct. Potass,
Jodide Potass, Opium,
Copperas,
50 lbs Bi. Chromate Potass, Black Tea,
18 dozen English Tooth Brushes,
Sugar Worm-Drops, Glycerine,
Jaynes' Vermifuge, Carmenatine,
Seidlitz Powders,
Alterative Pills, Liniment,

And other desirable articles in store and daily expected at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

Sept 17-2w3t

**ARTILLERY HORSES NEEDED.**

I AM CALLED UPON FOR TWO HUNDRED ARTILLERY HORSES for immediate service, which I am INSTRUCTED to procure. I have appointed Messrs. Wm. F. Askew and Jas. M. Harris of Raleigh, and Mr Jno. Blacknall, of Henderson, as my agents to PURCHASE IF POSSIBLE. I beg all persons having horses suited for such purpose to consult with my above named agents.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Par. Q. M.,
Raleigh, Sept. 17-3t Dist. N. Carolina.

**WANTED.**

10,000 YARDS HOMESPUN. Apply to
E. C. CUTHBERT,
Sept. 17-1m* Graham, N. C.

**WANTED.**

TO RENT OR BUY A SMALL TENEMENT IN THE business part of this city, with rooms suitable for a small family and store room attached, also a room in which to erect a small bakery.

Any one having such property to dispose of will do well to make early application at this office.

Sept 16-5t*

**KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.**

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS FORCES US TO close our house on the 22d instant.

We have neither bottles, jugs, casks or barrels for sending water to invalids.

Sept 16-1w BLACKNALL & CO.

**NOTICE!!**

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

Sept 8-tf CHAS. M. FARRISS.

**FIVE CENTS REWARD.**

OSBORNE SNIPES, 15 YEARS OLD, BOUND TO me two years ago last February, having absented himself without leave or provocation from my residence, the above reward is offered for his apprehension and return to me. I hereby forewarn any one from harboring or supporting said boy Snipes. J. H. JORDAN.

Johnston County, Sept. 14-3t*

**WANTED.**

A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A YOUNG MAN with Collegiate education. He will teach either Private, Common or Subscription Schools; but would prefer an Assistant's place in an Academy.

For particulars, address A TEACHER,
Sept. 15-2t* Eagle Rock, Wake Co., N. C.

## MILITARY NOTICES.

Exchange Notice, No. 6.
RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brigadier General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas Regiment.
5. The officers and men of Waul's Legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

RO. OULD,
Sept 16-6t Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examinitg Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

Will meet at the town of Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 21st instant; at Wilson, in Wilson county, on the 23d, and at Goldsboro, in Wayne county, on the 24th, for the purpose of examining all persons belonging to the 27th, 28th, 33d, 34th and 35th Regiments of Militia, who claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 12-t18S Surg. Gen. N. C.

**THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.**

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

**SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!**

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro', N. C.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

**WANTED**

A RELIABLE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS old, (a native preferred) to go as a substitute, for which a liberal price will be paid if application be made immediately at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Sept. 11-tf

**THE COPARTNERSHIP**

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP
Aug 21-tf P. J. GARDNER.

**PIANO FORTES.**

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skilfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanson.

Jan 13-tf

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

**STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM ENGINE of 20 Horse Power, and a good Cylinder Boiler 32 feet long and 36 inches diameter. Also, if desired, all the fixtures of a Circular Saw Mill.

ALSO, 32 feet of very good Shafting, 3 inches in diameter, with couplings.

If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be offerred to the highest bidder on the 23d day of September next. Terms cash; delivery on and after the 1st day of October.

HENRY R. COLTON.
Kerosene Oil Works, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 16-5t*

**FARM FOR SALE.**

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, LYING 12 miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the county of Wake, 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land is well fenced—no houses on the place. The tract will be sold at $15 an acre if application be made soon. Call on or address CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept 14-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

**TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.**

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

**FOR SALE.**

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

**FOR SALE.**

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

**RICE FOR SALE.**

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

**CURRY COMBS.**

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

**FOR SALE.**

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

**BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,**

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has nsed the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

**SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.**

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

**TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly djmish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

*Dear Mrs. Reid:* After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

*Mrs. S. A. Reid:* Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

**WANTED.**

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

**NURSE WANTED.**

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

**CURRY COMBS.**

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

## STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Assist, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rand, Wake, Assistant Adjutant General.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel T Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmerson, Bertie, Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Bond, of Perry, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Rutherford, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Mann, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

*Supreme Court.*—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas R Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

*Superior Courts.*—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Rowland M Battle, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

*Solicitors.*—1st Circuit, James H Testes, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas R Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byaum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

*Confederate States District Court.*—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

*Council of State.*—F S Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

*Literary Board.*—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

*Board Internal Improvements.*—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

*Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

## REWARDS.

**$100 REWARD.**

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 9 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county, and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mdw* Danville, Va.

**RANAWAY.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. MOORE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.**

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
*GRAHAM, N. C.*

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
*STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,*
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

**WANTED.**

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

**PIEDMONT SPRINGS.**

*BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.*

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, per day | $ 6 |
| Week | 22 |
| Month | 90 |

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

**THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE**

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 4-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

**LAND WANTED.**

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS. July 21-tf

**ESTRAY.**

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a boy mare, all black foot and no other particular mark. Owner is notified to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

Sept 9-tf P. BADDOCK, Raleigh, N. C.

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1863.



### OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Progress | One year - - - | $10 00 |
| " " | Six months - - - | 6 00 |
| " " | Three months - | 4 00 |
| " " | Two months - | 3 00 |
| " " | One month - - | 1 50 |

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.


### We Must be Victorious in Georgia.

We are not willing to admit that the fate of the Confederacy hangs upon any one battle or even series of battles, but it must be patent to all that we cannot afford to lose the approaching battle in Georgia, nor do we believe we shall lose it. This battle is to be fought in the very heart of the Confederacy, far away from the enemy's base of supplies and where no monster gun-boats will be near to produce alarm or cause panic. There the enemy will meet the veterans of an hundred fields—men who have looked death in the face a thousand times and whose defiant shouts have been heard above the din of battle and the roar of cannon where the messengers of death flew thick and fast. There the veterans of the East and the heroes of the West will meet the invaders of their soil and the dispoilers of their homes, and their motto will be "victory or death." Rosecrans must not only be whipped out of Georgia but our victorious legions must press forward and crush Burnside or drive him out of Tennessee. The enemy must not be permitted to make permanent lodgment in East Tennessee; nor do we believe that they will, for the Government is making such disposition of troops and taking steps that will result we fondly hope and believe in a series of telling victories.

Georgia is now the great center of interest and to the operations in that locality all eyes are turned. The "on to Richmond" has been forgotten for the moment, and even the siege of Charleston pales before the great struggle expected in the interior. Our troops are the best in the world, our officers have proved their courage and sealed their devotion to the cause for which they are fighting on many a well fought field; the men have confidence in their leaders and their leaders have confidence in their brave men, and the country has an abiding faith in them all. They cannot, they will not lose the battle on which so much depends. A great victory in Georgia and Tennessee and the drooping spirits of our people are at once revived, waning confidence is restored, and all hope of crushing and subjugating us will have deserted the most radical of our enemies. We cannot accept any drawn battle—no stand off—no Shiloh, Corinth or Murfreesboro'—but we must have a decisive, crushing, telling victory; and such we have every confidence to believe we shall achieve.

We do not know who is to have the chief command in Georgia, but whether Bragg or Johnston we have but little apprehension for the result.

The following reflections on the approaching conflict we find in the Savannah *Republican*:

GENERAL JOHNSTON.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* learns that this distinguished leader has proceeded to the seat of war in this State to confer with General Bragg. If there at all, it is to take command of the army, and the announcement, if true, will greatly strengthen the public confidence in the result.

Everything, short of final success, depends upon the result soon to take place. Our Generals have a mighty responsibility resting upon them. We cannot afford to be whipped in Georgia, and a defeat will destroy the reputation forever of any military man who shall suffer it. Then, soldiers and citizens, to the breach! If not quite, it is almost a life and death struggle. If we but will it, victory will perch upon our standard.

One more thought: The enemy defeated, public opinion will be satisfied with nothing short of his annihilation. This victory must not be unproductive. A barren one, like many that have been won, will be little better than a defeat. The popular mind of the Confederacy expects that our army, once victorious, will not rest on its arms until Tennessee and Kentucky shall have been redeemed. Press forward! is the word, and then we shall begin to see the day star of Independence culminating above the horizon.

N. C. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The *Advocate*, edited by Rev. W. E. Pell, the organ of the M. E. Church in North Carolina, has advanced its price to $5 a year. A whole sheet is given, filled with matter of interest to the general public as well as the Church, and the paper deserves as we hope it will receive an extensive circulation. The advance in the price of newspapers is by no means in keeping with the advance in everything else.

ONE OF THE FRUITS.—The wife of an officer of a Wisconsin regiment, has, since the death of her husband, which occurred about a year ago, became the mother of an interesting juvenile citizen of "African descent," which is said to look for all the world, like the greasy contraband which the officer had brought from the South and introduced to his family. This is one of the legitimate fruits of Northern Abolitionism.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Street blowing is cheap and denunciations of others costs nothing, and hence many who never turn a finger to help the government in its struggle for independence indulge freely in both. But the Government is now in a life and death struggle, the end seems near and every man must put his shoulder to the wheel. We say this much by way of preface to the announcement that Major Pierce, Chief Quartermaster for North Carolina, head quarters at this place, has orders to procure, immediately, by purchase if possible and if not by impressment, two hundred artillery horses. Major Pierce means to discharge his duty to the Government, but at the same time he desires to do it in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the convenience of citizens. He does not want to impress but unless he can get them by purchase will be compelled to do it. We appeal to those who have horses that are not absolutely necessary to their business, to bring them forward, and sell them to Major Pierce or his agents. The demands of the service are such that horses must be had, and if those who own pleasure stock will not sell, it will be *pressed*. We would invite attention to the advertisement of Major Pierce in this paper.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE POWDER MILL.—We are informed by one of the gentlemanly proprietors of the Powder Mill near this place, that the explosion of Monday night occurred in a *stamp house* attached to the works. The house referred to had just been completed, and the loss is estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars. There being another stamp house connected with the works, the manufacture of powder will go on as though nothing had happened. Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes are gentlemen of great energy and though this is the second accident of the kind that has happened to them since they commenced the manufacture of powder, (the first much more serious than the second,) they are pushing forward, determined to overcome all difficulties and do their part towards keeping the Confederacy supplied with the indispensable article of powder. The explosion was purely accidental and no amount of vigilance could have prevented it. We are glad to be able to state that no one was injured by the explosion.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—An organized band of deserters, numbering sixty or seventy, was captured in Franklin county, Va., a few days ago, by Capt. Ridgway, the Enrolling Officer of that county, and his guard, assisted by some citizens. Under the lead of an escaped convict, named Goodson, the deserters had commenced pillaging and robbing the people, breaking open houses and committing other depredations, preparing for winter, by laying in supplies of provisions and clothing. It is said that they had actually erected in the mountains a sort of fort in which they designed to defend themselves, if attacked, against all authority, civil or military. But their career has been brought to a close.—*Rich. Whig.*

These deserters we suppose were Virginians, and as it cannot be charged that North Carolina papers induced them to abandon their colors, we would be glad that some of our Virginia exchanges would enlighten us on the matter. Had the sixty or seventy been caught in this State, instead of Virginia, our tradycers would have sworn that some of our papers caused them to desert.

### EAST TENNESSEE.

#### SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE SITUATION, &c.

The following letter from the *Enquirer* gives us some interesting particulars of the situation in East Tennessee:

JONESBORO', TENN., Sept. 10, 1863.

Before giving an account of the fight of the 9th, I will give some light as to the state of affairs in upper East Tennessee. It is well known to you that about the 27th August, Gen. Buckner, with his entire force, withdrew from Knoxville, leaving the country East, along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Bristol, to be guarded and defended by Gen. A. E. Jackson's brigade. Notwithstanding the evacuation of Knoxville and the abandonment of the country, except by the small force above alluded to, the Directory of the road, (the President, Col. John Branner,) then being at Knoxville, continued to run their trains into Knoxville for several days, although a large force of the enemy was known to be in fifteen or twenty miles of the city; and, marvellous to say, it is the common report of the country that the President and Directors resolved to run the road, declaring they were only common carriers, evidently indifferent whether the rolling stock fell into the hands of the enemy. This they must have known would have been the case. So, sure enough, on Tuesday, the ——, they dashed into Knoxville and captured their best passenger train and three locomotives. On the same day our little force at the Plains was withdrawn by railroad to Bristol. On the morning of the 4th the enemy pushed up to Mossy Creek, captured a train, and then ran into Jonesboro', one hundred miles distant from Knoxville, with 400 men, and there took another.

A small company of cavalry, under Capt. Jones, at this latter place, after firing a volley into the enemy, made their escape. Two females were wounded by the Yankees in the encounter.

The enemy then pushed on to Carter's bridge, where was stationed a small force of infantry and one section of artillery, under the accomplished Capt. McClung, and demanded its surrender, when, upon refusal, they retreated towards Knoxville.

Having learned the above facts, Gen. Jackson, who was at Bristol with the principal body of his forces, with a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, and some other forces that had recently joined him, made a forced march for Jonesboro', at which place he arrived on the morning of the 7th. Here he learned that the enemy was returning in full force by railway, so he promptly threw forward a battalion of cavalry, (Col. Giltner's regiment,) a section of artillery, and a detachment of infantry. A few miles below Jonesboro' they found five or six hundred of the enemy and a train of cars, unable to proceed on account of the destruction of a small bridge, effected by our scouts the day before. An attack was at once made upon them, Col. Giltner commanding the cavalry and Lt. J. E. Graham the artillery. They were driven back near a half mile, but the enemy gaining a shelter, our forces were compelled to fall back to their first position, having, at the risk of losing our cannon, incautiously advanced too far.

Seizing this moment of temporary advantage the enemy gained the railroad and got away with their train. Having previously sent a squad of cavalry to destroy the railroad in their rear, our forces, now joined by Lieut. J. W. Blackwell, with a three inch rifle gun, pursued with vigor, expecting momentarily to capture the train and forces, but our scouts had so ineffectually done their work that the enemy passed down to Limestone bridge, seizing the heights and woods around the block house at the bridge and sending their train towards Knoxville for reinforcements. Having now possession of the block house and the thick woods around it, the enemy resolved to make a bold stand.

Gen. Jackson at once ordered Col. Giltner's cavalry to cross Limestone creek to cut off the retreat of the enemy, while our artillery—one rifle gun and one small one-pound mountain gun—opened fire upon the depot, block house and other buildings occupied by the enemy, while Major McCauley's detachment of Thomas' Legion was posted in rear of the battery.

Just at this time Lieut. Col. M. A. Haynes, of the artillery, and Lieut. Col. Walker, with a detachment of Thomas' Legion, were ordered from Jonesboro' to reinforce Gen. Jackson. After this fire had been opened some forty minutes, Col. Haynes brought gallantly forward, at a gallop, Lieut. Graham's section of artillery (Burrough's battery) which also opened briskly. The enemy's sharpshooters in the woods, meanwhile, kept up an incessant fire on the batteries. By this time Col. Giltner had taken possession of the south side of the bridge, dismounted and deployed his men as skirmishers, and, after a spirited engagement, drove the enemy across the creek, and held the railroad and south end of the bridge. In this latter engagement, and up to the time of the capture of the enemy, Col. Giltner had the valuable services of Lieut. Col. J. L. Bottles, of the 26th Tennessee regiment, who, being absent from his command at Chattanooga, volunteered his services for the occasion.

Just as this feat was accomplished by Col. Giltner, Lieut. Col. Walker's battalion, of Thomas' Legion, was thrown out to the left, through a skirt of timbers on the left of the enemy's sharpshooters, and the artillery, led by Col. Haynes in person, advanced to within two hundred yards of the roads occupied by the enemy, and opened a rapid fire of shell and canister upon the sharpshooters. At the same time the infantry upon the left of the artillery, drove in the enemy at a double-quick, where they took refuge in the block house and other buildings, from which they kept up a rapid fire.

Advancing at a trot, Col. Haynes threw the guns into battery, in the midst of a shower of balls, upon a height, not more than two hundred yards, and promptly fired several rounds of shell into the block house.

At this moment the enemy raised a white flag, and Col. Haynes galloped forward and received the flag and sword of their commander, Lieut. Colonel Haynes, 105th Ohio volunteers, and the surrender of near 300 of the enemy, rank and file. Capt. B. W. Jenkins, formerly of Gen. Marshall's staff, volunteered for the occasion, and Lieut. Col. J. L. Bottles, was in at the death.

The enemy's loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded; our loss 6 killed and 10 wounded.

The officers and soldiers throughout behaved with gallantry. The artillery, first under Lieut. Graham at Telford's then Lieut. Blackwell, and finally under Col. Haynes, at Limestone, acted with coolness and intrepidity throughout.

### MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

The forward movement of the enemy on Sunday, seems to have not extended beyond the bounds of a skirmish, and was not portentive of a general movement on the part of Gen. Meade's army, or any considerable portion of it. The force of the enemy that crossed at Starke's and Kelley's Fords did not exceed two regiments of cavalry, several pieces of artillery, and a few hundred sharpshooting infantry. Our forces fell back. At Brandy Station this force encountered Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry, commanded by Col. Beal, of the Ninth Virginia; and the brigade, after some time, fell back farther, and the skirmishing was kept up through the afternoon. Our forces took twenty-five prisoners, and killed and wounded as many as they captured, it is thought. Our loss is not over twenty-five men altogether, killed, wounded and missing. Col. Beal, commanding, was slightly wounded, but remained on the field.

Beyond the above, passengers by the Central train last evening could give but few particulars. The enemy had occupied Culpeper Court House, and hold that portion of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. It was also said a demonstration was making, as though the enemy intended to throw a force across the Rapidan, at a point not mentioned.

Latest accounts represent the enemy as having retired again across the Rappahannock. Our forces had fallen back some miles in the direction of Gordonsville.

The Fredericksburg train brought no news, whatever, from the lower Rappahannock, and the report that the omnipresent Yankee had appeared in force near Falmouth is not confirmed. They were, however, stretched along the Warrenton or Swamp road, falling back, it was said. Such is the situation.

The following special dispatch to the *Enquirer* gives some additional facts:

ORANGE C. H., Sept. 14, 1863.—The enemy have advanced with cavalry, artillery and some infantry to Rapidan. Skirmishing has been going all day between the cavalry and sharpshooters. Our artillery shelled the enemy on the other side of Rapidan bridge this evening, but they did not respond. An artillery duel of some two hours' length took place this evening near Raccoon Ford. The enemy have as yet made no effort to cross the Rapidan.

One of the artillery pieces captured by the enemy yesterday was the same captured by us at Winchester of the Yankee Baltimore Battery. Lieut. John McNulty, of Graffiin's artillery, and a majority of his detachment, were captured with it.

The prisoners sent to Richmond to-day were captured by the 9th Virginia Cavalry in a charge made by them yesterday.

The loss in the 18th Virginia Cavalry yesterday amounted to 12 men, one of whom was killed—Private Taylor, of Nansemond county. Among the wounded are Lieutenant Powell, of Company B; Lieut. Alexander, of Cobb's Legion, leg fractured; Lieut. McDearmon, of Cobb's Legion, severely; and Capt. L. B. Coyner, of the 7th Virginia Cavalry.

About 25 of our men, wounded in yesterday's fight, have been brought here.

A general engagement may occur here to-morrow

### FROM GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

The Georgia papers of yesterday gives us but little additional intelligence concerning the situation in Georgia and Tennessee. Gen. Bragg is being rapidly reinforced, and if Rosecrans can be induced to fight at all a glorious victory is expected for our arms.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 10th, now published at Marietta, has the following:

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

Nothing further has been developed of the movements of General Bragg, since our yestrday's edition. The whole of our available force was concentrated for the advance upon the heavy column of the enemy, which was coming down the Wills Valley—but it is reported to-day, that the enemy is falling back in the direction of Chattanooga. Two regiments of Federal soldiers came into Chattanooga Tuesday, from the direction of Bridgeport, moving round the base of Lookout. The greatest activity prevails, and continued confidence exists with the army. It was rumored that a quantity of our stores were destroyed at Chattanooga Station, but the rumor lacks official confirmation.

The *Appeal*, published at Atlanta, gives us the following additional items:

We have but little that is reliable from the seat of war north of us. The report of the burning of the depot at Chickamauga, with eight car loads of supplies by our people, appears to be confirmed. It is not known whether any of the numerous bridges of the State railroad over Chickamauga creek have been destroyed. The Federals made their appearance at Ringgold yesterday at 8 o'clock a. m. They did no damage, but merely passed through the town.

Several gentlemen from above on the last train inform us there are indications that Dalton and Kingston will be evacuated. We think the movement of stores at those points only a proper precautionary move.

Somewhat heavy firing in the direction of Trenton, was heard near Chickamauga, yesterday. No results are known.

When the train passed Kingston, on its way to this city last night, a report was current that Rosecrans' troops were falling back in Wills' Valley to the river. If so, he has probably accomplished the object of his late movements—the possession of East Tennessee and the line of the river; and we may look for no movement except from raiding parties, until he advances his supply depot to the stronghold of Chattanooga.

### Fellow-Citizens of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina:

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate to represent you in the next Confederate Congress. Regarding it as one of the fundamental principles of a republican form of government, that the people have a right to know the opinions of those who offer for their suffrages, so as to enable them to cast their votes in reference to their present welfare and future happiness, I feel it my duty to lay before you my views upon such subjects as will most likely occupy the attention of the next Congress.

We may most naturally suppose that during its next session, Congress will be almost wholly occupied in legislating upon the present unhappy condition of our country, and the bloody civil war now raging between the North and South. In these matters I shall deem it my duty to shape my course in reference to the most successful and satisfactory mode of securing an honorable and speedy peace.

In the accomplishment of the object, dear to the heart of every true statesman and patriot, we must profit by the lessons of the past, and learn to shape our future course by the bitter experiences of this dreadful war, remembering that there is but one lamp by which to guide our feet, "and that is the lamp of experience."

We have tried peaceable secession, Yankee cowardice, King Cotton and foreign intervention, and they have all signally failed, as was predicted by those who calmly viewed the then impending troubles from a proper stand point; and surely there is now no one so devoid of reason, as to desire to travel over the same road again, with its frightful consequences so fresh in their memories.—What shall we then do to terminate this cruel strife between brethren, is the all absorbing issue, which engages the attention of every man, woman and child capable of appreciating the present unhappy condition of affairs.

In my humble opinion, fellow-citizens, there are but two alternatives left us—either to negotiate an honorable peace or to conquer one; and as a Christian people, who, at the request of their Chief Magistrate, have recently invoked the blessings of Heaven in your behalf, I ask you should we not offer the "olive branch" to our enemies, and thus endeavor to secure an honorable termination to this fearful struggle? Thirty millions of immortal beings would be the recipients of its hallowed blessings. But should we fail we would then have the consolation of knowing that we had discharged our duty to God and our fellow-man; and the blood of this war would thenceforth rest upon the skirts of our enemies alone. The cry would then go up from every patriotic heart, "let us rather die as freemen than live as slaves! It would produce concert of action once more, the last discordant note would be hushed and the last man seek to lay down his life as freely as our brave soldiers have hitherto shed their blood upon the battle-field.

In this connection I will allude to the rights of the people to assemble together to consult for the public good, to instruct their representatives and petition the Legislature for a redress of grievances. It is a Constitutional right bequeathed to them by the blood and treasure of their revolutionary ancestors, and none but a military despot would attempt to wrest it from them. Is there any one as blunt of feeling, so devoid of understanding as to deny that war is a withering, blighting curse upon any nation? Then let the people assemble and express their opinions upon it. If their proceedings are unlawful and injurious, they are amenable to the civil law and not to the military, which should be kept in strict subordination. Let us not depart from the teachings of Washington and his com-patriots.

This brings me to another subject—the freedom of the press. The teachings of these illustrious fathers are equally applicable here. It was with them the "great bulwark of liberty," and its rights were never abridged. Who but a military tyrant desires to see this great corner-stone of liberty powdered to dust? The father of our present Commander-in-chief received a wound in Baltimore in defence of this right, the freedom of the press, the mark of which he carried to the grave.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to a subject, which has occupied much of the public attention of North Carolina. I refer to the deportment of the Confederate administration and Congress towards our State. It has been charged that North Carolina has been treated unjustly both in the civil and military departments, by having men from other States placed in office within her borders, to the exclusion of her own sons. It has been charged that she has been required to send more men to the army than any other State according to population. I have not the data before me to decide the truth of these charges, but if they are so, it is a burning shame—a disgrace that should put to blush the most abandoned of our race. If elected I shall institute the proper enquiries to ascertain the facts, and apprise you of them at the proper time.

I favor the strict accountability of the representative to his constituent, and I am therefore opposed to secret sessions and closed doors. But little good comes of them, much harm may result from them, and besides, they are anti-republican in their tendency, and should not be tolerated by a free people.

I am opposed to the "tax in kind" law passed by the last Congress. It is alike unjust and oppressive in its operations; and one of its most objectionable features is the depriving of the wives and children of our soldiers of a part of their hard earnings, when so few of them make more than a scanty support.

I am opposed to the odious twenty negro feature in the Conscript law, paralleled only by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Why one man with twenty negroes should be exempt from the toils and dangers of camp-life, and another with nineteen or none conscripted, is an idea that I have never been able to comprehend, upon the principles of equity and common-sense. I am opposed to the principle of exemption in every shape, except in cases of mental and physical inability.

Much has been said in certain quarters about submission and reconstruction. If those who were instrumental in breaking up the old government, and have refused to fight for the new, are not submissionists, I am at a loss to know who are. What was loyalty in one man three years ago, in advocating the dissolution of the old Union, is treason in another man now; and if there be any reconstructionists they certainly have the precedent of the secessionists by which to prove their loyalty. Let these men who cry treason! treason! pluck the beam from their own eye, so that they may behold the mote in their brother's more clearly. They design again to mislead and deceive the people.

I am in favor of raising the wages of the common soldier from eleven to thirty dollars a month. The present exorbitant prices, together with the scarcity of the necessaries of life, demand it as an act of justice; and at the same time, more promptitude should be observed in the payment of their wages.

Our currency should engage the early attention of Congress. Its present depreciated state is resulting injuriously, and I regret to say, it is caused, in a great degree, by the bad faith of Congress, in altering the terms as expressed in the face of the notes. Nothing can so speedily remedy the evil, as to make the notes a legal tender.

Fellow-citizens, let me assure you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure an honorable, permanent and speedy peace. It is the prayer of thousands of widows and orphans, and should be the animating desire of every true statesman. I will, moreover, endorse no terms of peace, as your representative, until they are submitted to you at the ballot-box. It is a right guarantied to you as freemen, and none but a base reconstructionist or submissionist would dare deny you the privilege.

In conclusion let me say, that if elected I shall act with an eye and heart single to our common interests. I shall set up no factious opposition to the Administration, but reader a cordial support to those measures which I believe will have a tendency to insure your present good, and your future happiness and prosperity as a free people.

Johnston County, Sept. 17-1t — J. T. LEACH.

CERTAINLY BURSTED.—The big gun is gone. The *Whig* says:

Official information has been received of the bursting of the large Blakely gun received at Charleston. No one was injured by the mischief.

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me, Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances.—Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare *diligently* and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our cause, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

§§§§§§§§§ In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our
§§§ L. S. §§§ Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-
§§§§§§§§§ Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

B. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Private Secretary.

Sept 8-1w

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.


**We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON**, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td*

**We are authorized by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN**, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

**We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON** has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

**We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER**, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

**NOTICE.**

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also, one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year. M. B. JOINER.
Sept 3-td* Louisburg, N. C.

**W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,**
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.